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EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

CONFIDENTIAL EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Neutrality Laws.

In its general reasoning, perhaps, the report of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs upon the neutrality laws correctly expresses the prevailing sense of justice. There is a proper aversion to changes of law made at the instance and to serve the convenience of foreign powers; and the fact that features of existing legislation originated thus is sufficient to insure their condemnation. The feeling is strengthened when it is remembered that the friendly action of the American Government has not been reciprocated. For surely legislation by the United States by which other countries profited should have induced corresponding legislation on their part, that there might be among nations something like oneness of principle and policy in their respective enactments on the subject of neutrality.

Now the report presented by General Banks establishes the first of these points. It shows that the provisions of the law in respect of neutrality, which were deemed adequate and just in the early days of the republic, were at different times altered in the direction of greater stringency on the suggestion or solicitation of foreign governments, that of Great Britain being among them. It is a fact that in force in this country exceed in comprehensiveness and stringency those in operation elsewhere. And the argument is fairly and strongly put, that the comity of nations demands something like mutual duty upon a question in which they have a common interest. The obligation to do unto this country as this country has done unto others has, however, been persistently disregarded; and at this moment America is subjected to the penalties and penalties far in excess of those imposed by the governments of Europe. To these inequalities in laws affecting international interests there is a natural, if not a very intelligent, repugnance; and hence the proposition to regulate the restrictions upon American citizens in matters affecting international interests, by the restrictions which Great Britain has placed upon her subjects in matters affecting American interests, may be expected to commend itself to popular favor.

But though the law is unsatisfactory and the amendment if necessary, the wisdom of precipitancy in regard to it is not very clear. It was wrong in former Congresses to comply with the requests of Great Britain, or Spain, or Portugal, seeing that none of them has returned the compliment. There would be less reason for caution if this effort to amend the neutrality laws were not evidently connected, in a near or remote degree, with movements which the friends of the cause cannot contemplate with indifference. The prevention of raids upon Canada led to the introduction of the subject into Congress, and it is well understood that the change proposed is deemed to be a measure to the American citizens in matters affecting international interests, by the restrictions which Great Britain has placed upon her subjects in matters affecting American interests, may be expected to commend itself to popular favor.

It is not alleged by the advocates of the measure that the President exceeded his authority in the steps recently taken on the Northern frontier, and the absence of complaint upon this head is equivalent to an acknowledgment of the strict legality of his course. The apparent desire is to prevent further Executive interference, should the occasion for it be renewed; for though General Banks' bill comes up to the standard of Washington, and it is in every respect equal to the restraints which Great Britain deems sufficient for her subjects, it effects a marked relaxation in the law now in force here. The inquiry arises, therefore, is it more dignified, more proper, or more expedient to modify the neutrality laws for the accommodation of foreign governments?

The present position of the Government in relation to neutrality is confessedly strong. It has exerted grateful testimony from the organs of British opinion, and has commended itself to the moral sense of the American people. It occupies a vantage ground in the eyes of nations, and may with propriety call upon other governments to revise their legislation, and enter into reciprocal obligations in international concerns. Its promptitude and vigor cannot be denied; it is more dignified, more proper, or more expedient to modify the neutrality laws for the accommodation of foreign governments?

Jefferson Davis Again. The report which has been given to Congress on the investigation of the charges of assassination against the responsible head of the Rebellion, furnishes good reason for the time which has been employed in its preparation. The Committee charged by Congress with the matter make it plain at the outset that the testimony before them is not sufficient to convict Jefferson Davis in a court of justice. But the whole story has not been told, while that which appears is more than enough to confirm the profound suspicion under which Davis was charged by President Johnson, and his case placed in the hands of an investigation committee, witnesses of his complicity in the murder, meanwhile waiting to conduct them to the proof. The champions of the alibi prisoner in Fortress Monroe must establish that all the witnesses are perjurers, or fall in their case. If they fail, there can be no doubt, moral or legal, that Davis himself was immediately responsible for the inhuman treatment of the Union prisoners of war, and, by inference, was none too religious a character to direct the desperate work which remained. Pending any attempt at the rebuttal of the charges, the testimony, as it appears, both with respect to the usage of the prisoners of war, and the murder of a noble man, is formidable even now. It is stronger, however, as it affects the former.

done; the official authorization to Dr. Black burn to enlist a company of men for special service in burning the St. Louis steamboats; the letters to Dr. J. W. Booth, found on record in the book of the Rebel War Department, in company with other entries to the name of Bennett H. Young, and other secret agents of the Rebellion—were concerning circumstances tending to a dismal conclusion. The New York Times is plausibly supposed to have advanced the arch-Rebel direction for the payment of \$20,000 secret service money to Jacob Thompson. There is more of this testimony which we cannot now review. The general impression of the report will fortify the opinion which has hardly at any time failed to manifest itself against the author of the Andersonville miseries. The friends of the State prisoner profess to have something to say in his defense. The Committee affirm, on their part, that the work of investigation is not done.

The Committee have properly rejected the testimony of the witnesses who avowed their own falsehood, with what motive it does not appear. The charge of Davis' complicity still exists, if we have judged aright the report of the Committee. But more important, more welcome than anything else in the result of this investigation, is the promise that Jefferson Davis will be brought to trial, and, if guilty, convicted and punished. Nothing bars the way.

The Great Convention at Philadelphia—Progress of the Counter Revolution.

From the Herald. In the papers, during the hot days in the city and at all the watering-places, the principal topic of discussion is the Philadelphia National Union Convention. Wherever two or three persons are gathered together this subject is sure to be ventilated. As a standard matter of conversation it has quite superseded the weather. Our exchanges are full of it. Calls for State conventions to elect delegates to it are being issued. Everybody is going to attend it. An immense wagon train for the purpose of the Convention will run extra trains to accommodate the crowd. The old proverb tells us that it is better to be out of the world than out of the fashion, and decidedly it will be the fashion to go to the Convention. No politician of any importance can afford to stay away, unless he be a radical doomed to the wrath to come. In that case he may reserve himself for Jack Hamilton's negro-worshipping convention in September.

But while everybody is preparing to go to the National Union gathering, it is singular that each of the cliques and factions wants to keep all the rest out. Weed and Raymond promise to be there; but they turn up their noses at the Wood Brothers, and at Marble, Belmont, and Vallandigham, and insist that they are better to be out of the world than out of the fashion, and decidedly it will be the fashion to go to the Convention. No politician of any importance can afford to stay away, unless he be a radical doomed to the wrath to come. In that case he may reserve himself for Jack Hamilton's negro-worshipping convention in September.

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FINANCIAL. \$6,000,000 SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST-CLASS First Mortgage Bonds.

THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY has authorized us to sell their First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Thirty Year Bonds. The whole amount is \$6,000,000. Coupons, payable on the first days of JANUARY and JULY of each year, in New York.

Before consenting to this Agency, we have made a careful examination of the merits of these Bonds, by sending William Minor Roberts, and others, to report upon the condition and prospects of the Railroad. Their report is on file at our office, and is highly satisfactory. We do not hesitate to recommend these Bonds as being a first-class security, and a most safe and judicious investment.

The proceeds of these bonds will be used in extending a Road (already complete 170 miles into North Missouri) to the Iowa State line, where it is to connect with the railroads of Iowa; and to also extend it westward to the junction with the Pacific Railroad at Leavenworth; and other roads leading up the Missouri River, so that this mortgage of \$6,000,000 will cover a completed and well-located Road of 389 miles in length, costing at least \$16,000,000, with a net annual revenue, after the first year, of over \$1,500,000, or a sum nearly four times beyond the amount needed to pay the interest on these Bonds. The income of the Road will, of course, increase every year.

The Railroad connects the great city of St. Louis with its two hundred thousand inhabitants, not only with the richest portions of Missouri, but with the States of Kansas and Iowa, and the great Pacific Railroad.

To the first applicants we are prepared to sell FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, at the low rate of EIGHTY CENTS, desiring to obtain a better price for the remainder. This will yield about 9 per cent. income, and add 20 per cent. to principal at maturity.

Any further inquiries will be answered at our office.

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GASLIGHT FOR THE COUNTRY. THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK HAS REMOVED! During the erection of the new Bank building, to No. 305 CHESTNUT STREET 520 S.—FIVE-TWENTIES, 730 S.—SEVEN-THIRTIES WANTED. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES. FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC. FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED. A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED AND VENTILATED ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE "Evening Telegraph" Building, No. 108 South THIRD Street, TO RENT. With or without steam power. Apply in the office, first floor.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC. CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY. No. 225 North THIRD Street. It is anything but a common article. The absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do for there is no other stimulant known commanding such extensive sale as this.

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1866. We have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains none of the poisonous substance known as DELIRIUM TRENIDUM. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of Whisky.

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BRIDGESBURG MACHINE WORKS, OFFICE, No. 65 N. FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known MACHINES FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

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CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTURING, JOHN T. BAILEY & O. BELLEVILLE, N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia. DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, and all kinds of Lime, Bone, Lard, and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WAREHOUSES, AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, EDWARD G. CATTELL

COTTON AND FLAX SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS. Tent Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Dicks. Also Paper Manufacturers' Paper Felt, from one to seven feet wide; Fencing, Hoisting, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co., 361 No. 103 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 38 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia. AGENT FOR Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitro, Charcoal, Sic. W. W. B. Gunpowder, and all kinds of Salts, Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON, French Plate Looking-glasses, ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC. Manufacturer of all kinds of Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order. No. 910 CHESTNUT STREET, THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL, PHILADELPHIA. 8 1/2

SUMMER RESORTS. EXCHANGE HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY. The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior food. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

GEORGE HAYDAY, PROPRIETOR. COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, N. J. Opened on the 1st Day of June, 1866. GEORGE J. BOLTON, PROPRIETOR.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Will open for the reception of guests on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866. DODWORTH'S BAND engaged for the season. Persons desiring to engage rooms will address BROWN & WOELPPER, PROPRIETORS, ATLANTIC CITY, Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J. This Hotel is entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS. The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.

BROWN'S MILLS BOARDING HOUSE. The former patrons and friends of the Boarding House originally kept by the Brown family at Brown's Mills, in the township of Pemberton, county of Burlington, and State of New Jersey, are hereby informed that the subscriber is now ready to accommodate all who will favor him with their company.

THOMAS SCATTERGOOD. N. B.—Stages for the accommodation of passengers to and from Brown's Mills, will run from Pemberton to depot. JOHN HAVENS, Proprietor of Stages.

SUMMER TRAVEL, Via North Pennsylvania Railroad, EASTON, ALLENTOWN, BETHLEHEM, HAZLETON, AND ALL POINTS IN THE Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys. Commodious Cars, Smooth Track, Fine Scenery, Excellent Hotels. Are the Specialties of this Route.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE. CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD. THROUGH IN TWO DAYS. Five trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday. On and after THURSDAY, June 29, 1866, trains will leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:

GOVERNMENT SALES. SALE OF QUARTERMASTERS' STORES AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GIBBONS, D. G. QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 17, 1866. By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises, A PUBLIC AUCTION, under the direction of Captain George F. Browning, A. Q. M., the following described lot of Quartermaster's stores:

10 cords wood, chairs, benches, 12,000 feet oak and ash plank (wheelwright's stuff) 2 letter presses, 2 prindles, 1 quillstone, 1 large, 4 feet diameter, 8 inch face (new), 50 iron bedsteads, 50 fire-hooks, 8 platform scales, 10 by 12, 4 counter scales, 4 warehouse trucks, blocks and nails, 60 iron bedsteads, About 1000 pounds grain sack, 1 scow, 20 by 60 feet, but little used, 1 set mathematical instruments, 1 spirit level and tripod, 1 surveyor's compass, 1 set of leveling staffs, 2 and 2 1/2 inch new w. h. couplings and nozzles, complete, 5,000 feet gum hose, 1 1/2, 1 1/2 and 2 1/2, couplings and nozzles, 100 brass cocks, 100 office desks, tables, valves, etc. worn, ALSO, 20 HORSES.

TOGETHER WITH a large quantity of other property, not above enumerated. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue from day to day until all is sold. Purchasers must remove their stores within five (5) days from date of sale. Terms—Cash, in Government funds. A boat for Gibraltar will leave sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale. JAMES A. EWIN, Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A., in charge lot Division, Q. M. G. O. 720 1/2

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER. WM. MILLWARD, D. S. WINEBRENER. MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS SUPPLIES, No. 118 MARKET Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA. AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF Cotton and Woolen Machinery, Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every description. Oak Tanned Leather Belting, AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING. Of best quality and manufacture. (422 Sharp

FOR CAPE MAY. Commence Monday, July 16, 1866. Trains will leave (except Ferry) Market Street, Philadelphia, as follows: 9 30 A. M. Morning Mail, due 12 30 P. M. 4 30 P. M. Accommodation, due 6 P. M. 4 30 P. M. Fast Express, due 7 30 P. M. 9 30 A. M. Morning Mail, due 12 30 P. M. 4 30 P. M. Fast Express, due 7 30 P. M. Ticket Office, at Ferry, 107 of Market Street, and No. 212 Chestnut Street, (Continental Hotel) Agents, at Cape May, N. J., and all way stations, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express. 6 28 J. VAN REBELLAER, Superintendent.

SUMMER RESORTS. EXCURSIONISTS, TOURISTS, AND Pleasure Seekers TO NIAGARA FALLS, Lake Ontario, The Thousand Islands, Rapids of the River St. Lawrence, Montreux, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Saguenay River, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, Lake George, Saratoga, New York, etc. etc. etc. will find it to their advantage to procure THROUGH TICKETS, WHICH ARE SOLD AT REDUCED RATES AT THE TICKET OFFICE OF THE CATAWISSA RAILROAD LINE, No. 425 CHESTNUT STREET.

Passengers have choice of several routes to Niagara Falls, and through tickets are sold down Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence, to Ogdensburg, Montreal, and Quebec, via the American and English Lines of Steamers, passing the Thousand Islands and the Rapids of the River St. Lawrence by daylight, retaining to New York or Boston by FIFTY DIFFERENT ROUTES. These routes offer to pleasure seekers scenery unsurpassed in this country. No extra charge for meals or state rooms on steamers between Niagara Falls and Montreal. Tickets good until November 1st, 1866, and entitle the holders to stop over at any point on the route.

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UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J. Is now open for the reception of visitors. For further information and Guide Books descriptive of the Routes, apply at the Company's Office, No. 425 CHESTNUT Street. N. VAN HORN, Passenger Agent, 6 13wmm

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This spacious and elegant establishment will open for the reception of guests on the 1st day of June, 1866. 6 15mm

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THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST, which by the hiring a person can save expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burglaries, etc. For further information and Guide Books descriptive of the Routes, apply at the Company's Office, No. 425 CHESTNUT Street. N. VAN HORN, Passenger Agent, 6 13wmm

CIGARS AND TOBACCO. A HINT TO TOBACCO CHEWERS WEDDING-CAKE FINE CUT TOBACCO. The only FINE CUT TOBACCO ever manufactured in Philadelphia. The Best in the Market. EVERYBODY USES IT. Manufactured from the Best Leaf. SOLD EVERYWHERE. 6 11 Factory, S. E. corner BROAD and WALLACE Streets.

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